subspecial considered the strongest of modern potential, who is considered the strongest of modern potential, who is considered the strongest of modern potential, who is considered the strongest of modern potential, which is a superaction of the members, when the Board adjourned to Wednesday next, the 36th inst, at 9 of clock P. M.

THE CARSON CASE.

The adjourned meeting to investigate the charges against Alfred Carron unet at the Chamber of Assistant Alfred Carron unet at the Chamber of A the prices, was the theat the State which, under the rule of the prices, was the theater of assassinations, private ven state and universal assarchy, was suddenly transformed the a well regulated Kepublic, which ruled without entities a recovery force, abeliabled the junishment of death, and, andly unheared tone existence, peacessed sufficient fife and eyes to oppose an obstinate resistance to the allied armies of France. Amittis, Spain and the tyrant of Naples. It is, accretion a fact that the Constituted Assembly of Roma, ander the most trying circumstances, crossed by universal affings, tried for the first time in Italy, displayed more official squarity and circl courage than any other national spreadments on convoked in history in less and 48. (CUCALELIXO GAJANI.

In 189 8000-00. New York, New 17, 189.

The Secretary was directed to advertise the next meeting. The sectors adjourned to Thresday, sub. Dec., to meet at a yvestart Institute. Broadway.

NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

The following officers for the year wore elected at the armal meeting of this Society on Monday night:

Post-Postate Street for Henry D. Peperest J. W. Rumey,
D. Streets, J. W. Thebrill, John W. Soot, M. D.

Demograding Sometime—Branch of Street of Peperest J. W. Rumey,
D. Streets, J. W. Thebrill, John W. Soot, M. D.

Demograding Sometime—Un. Allen Bather.

Baconing Sometime—Un. Allen Bather.

Baconing of the Pion (John whose term of myche explice Nov.
Baconing of the Pion (John whose term of myche explice Nov.

Demograd of the Pion (John whose term of myche explice Nov.

Baconing of the Pion (John whose term of myche explice Nov.

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Baconing of the Pion (John whose term of myche Nov.

Baconing of the Soon (John whose term of Mychine Nov.

Baconing of the Soon (John whose income flowers or Nov.

Baconing of the Soon (John whose income of according express of A

worker, John & Growton, James C. Beiden, Philip & Willey,

Bernard & W. Stille, J. R. Thomas, J. W. Present, W. M. Alter,

Bernard Brevil, Robert Rabers, Walter S. Marvin, Charles H.

agents.

An adjourned meeting of continuous from Boston roal dent in this City was held Moreovy afternoon, at the Florence Bosel for the purpose of organizing a target exertion. They come to the resolution of having a day's shooting, and on the id day of December will go across to Brooklyn to have a match of friendly composition.

NEW YORK DISPENSARY.

Mestern Resears for October, 1833.—The following reports thewing the amount of business core during the past mouthly meeting the past mouthly meeting of the Beard of Trustees, haid at the Dispensary, Nov. 11. G. T. Trimble, President in the Chair. The House Physicians Ite Parkinson and Adams, reported the number of new patients amounted at their own homes by Drs. Bardanbaugh, Lee, Quackendos, Harris, Arris and Richard, the an District Physicians to be: Females, 240.

Main, 221—361. Alterdady of the Dispensary by Drs. Stoff, Rarshall, Rardenburgh, Corson, Harris, Temelier, Eugen, Pulling, Gemot and Luminove, the ten Attending Physicians.—Females, 1,40. Mailes, 261—262. Vaccinated, By Dr. Parkasson, Females, 105. Mailes, 261—262. Tetal, 2,722.

The Apothecary Dr. E. T. Jenkins reported for num-

cours for E. T Jenkins reported the num-Her of prescriptions dispensed in his department to be Forell number, 8,000, largest number in one day, 484; least in one day, 106; duly average, 3-00; Pr. L. W. Loughton was recommended by the Apothe-cary to fill a vacancy in his department, and being ap-proved by the Board, was duly appeared Associan-

permienty. The chief diseases have been fevers plinties, dynemicry.

scrismas, and a few cases of analype?
Would it not be advisable for the House Physicians of as institution to prepare monthly a report containing the under of dentite, their consess, number sent to the Hostal cursed, &c., with nativity, and such other statistics as my might think interesting to the public?

regular weekly meeting of the Governors of the Alme-se was bold yearchay afternoon at their reem at the note. Frenent, Gove. West, Druper, Townsond a, Henry, McLaughlin on the requisitions it appears that the following mun-operates were remaining in the various institutions their charge for the week engine Nov. 34.

Washington Market intend to give them a substantial treat. Mesers. Column & Staton, and proprietors of other large hotels, will also contribute their usual supply of delicacies for the children.

of delicacies for the children

PIVE POINTS MISSION—VISIT TO WASHINGTON

MARKET.

Testerday fifteen of the children of the Five Points

Mission, established by the Ladler Home Missionary Society at the Five Points, accompanied by the Missionary,
the Rev. B. M. Adama, and Mr. Peet, the Principal of the
Day School in the new Mission House, on the site of the
Old Brewery, visited the Washington Market, by invitation. They passed through the market, stopping frequently to sing to the audiences that gathered about them. Mr.
Adams, the Missionary, made a brief address from one of
the fish stands. He briefly ested the work in which they
were engaged, and the results. The Ladles Mission is devoted to the temporal and spiritual wants of the people
there, and labors alike for the reformation of the adults,
and the education of the children. The Day School, represented by this delegation of children, numbers 150 members on roll, and the daily attendance averages 116. They
are in the care of one insle and two female teachers. The
dealers in the market were well pleased with the visit, and
applanded some of the pieces which were sung by the children. They contributed \$17 on the spot for the work of
the Missionary, and appointed a Committee of fifteen of
their number to receive contributions of provisions, which
will be sent to the Mission House to day, to be distributed
to the poor of that locality by the Society.

legal imprevements pretended to be sented by patent in the derive personal gale and detenting therefrom, and to the injury of the Corporation.

1. That he has made use of his efficial power and indusence to secure patrenage to certain persons, with the view of deriving presons, it gats and advantage and to the injury of the Corporation.

3. That he has undertaken to sell, or otherwise dispose of property intrusted to his care as such officer in such measure as to derive personal gain and advantage, and to the injury of the Corporation.

After reading the position, Mr. Willard remarked that the charge against Carson respecting the striking apparatus occurs under the first head. We propose to show that Mr. Carson elaims to be the patentee of the so called Carson's Capstain; that it is a worthless invention; that it has been introduced for Mr. Carson's benefit, and that Mr. Carson has received \$25 for each capstain introduced, and has thus pecketet large sums for his ingenuity; that he has set upon another man's egg, and thus availed himself of other's inventions. That he also used his influence to introduce Pine's Rumning Apparatus; that he secured to them a patent fee of \$1,000, and has used this improvement to draw patronage to certain friends of his own. We intend to show that combinations have been formed by hid ders for public works, in order to keep out compelition for lettings.

QUARRYMEN'S MEETING.

A special meeting of the Quarrymen's Union Protective Society was held on Monday evening at Millman's Hall on. of Seventh av. and Twenty eith st., at which there were a large number present. The meeting, which was private, was called in consequence of a strike of some two handred of the members, who were in the employ of a farm boing a large business in the typer part of the City. We were informed by the officers of the Society that the Quarrymen have received during the past season \$1.13 per day, which is the Union price. On Saturday evening, the lith inst, the hunds in the employ of this form were paid but \$1 per day would be the wares paid at the end of each mouth, and further, that they would have to purchase their groceries, &c. at the store of the Company. The men declined to return to their work under these restrictions, and depending for less than the wayes established by the Society. The Society have decided to estain the men while of a strike, and for this purpose such man will be allowed to draw \$3 per week from the funds of the Society while out of employment. There are in this Society one thousand members, with a cash ought of \$2,000.

TOUNG MEN'S CHEISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
On Monday evening a mosting of the New York Christian
Young Men's Association was held at their recome in Stuyvessand Institute. Prof. Howard Crosby presided. The
reading of the Essay intended for the occasion was postpensed to the next monthly meeting of the Association.
Application was made by a Roman Catholic named Van
Zendt to be admitted to the membership of the Association. Objection was made on the ground that members
of Evangalical Churches only were admissable. A brisk
debate of considerable length ensured, and the subject was
finelly laid over by a vote of 90 to 67, to be more fully discassed at a special mosting to be held two weeks from
Monday evening.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE GERMAN AMER ICAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.

On Thursday, the 17th inat, the quarterly election of officers took place, with the following result: Augustus Thuen, President, Tenth Ward, reducted, Nicholas Seagrist, let Vice President, Twenty second Ward, Trouvie Ecking, 2d Vice President, Brooklyn Clab, Magnus Gross, Secretary, Seventeenth Ward, reducted; Jupiter Z. Hesser, Treasurer, Sixteenth Ward, reducted. Committee of Finances—Louis Ketterich, Nineteenth Ward, John J Dish, Seventeenth Ward, Charles Michel, Eleventh Ward. Frank Reafferd, Assistant Secretary, Tenth Ward.

Tenth Ward.

The General Committee meets every Thursday evening

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

content of the design of the second of the s To the Editor of The N. V. Tribene.

Sin: As the opening of the next session of Congress is

po installments, for no half way measures. If the proposition to establish an Ocean Penny Postage all over the globe shall seem too large to ask at once from our Government, lot us ask them to try the experiment in one direction, in which it will do the most good, and be most likely to succeed. Let us ask them first to charge only 2 cents for the mere ocean transit on letters conveyed in the American steam packets which touch regularly at Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, and Bremen. Now who would not attach his name to such a potition. Not one in a thousand asked to do it, surely. But, who will ask them to do it? That is the question: that is the labor to be performed. Who will give a few hours' work to this, in these busy times, and get 100 or 200 of his follow-citizens to sign a potition to Congress for this boon? Who among our Irish and German emigrants will volunteer to obtain the signatures of their friends to such a petition? They may ask Congress for this boon as soon as they land in our country. No request could be more proper for them. The subscriber will be happy to send a form of petition, all written out ready for signatures, to any one who will engage to fill it with those of his follow-citizens, and then forward it to Congress.

New Britain, Cl., Nov. 12, 1853.

BURIALS OF THE DEAD.

BURIALS OF THE DEAD.

BURIALS OF THE DEAD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. T. thane.

Sin: I am no newespaper writer—my business is something else. I read the "Letters from the People" with considerable interest. I have not seen anything on the above subject; certainly it ought to come from the "People."

There has got to be a change in the present manner of burials; a change must take place, and that before long; a new custom is to be established; it only needs commencing, and the people will soon fall in.

The plan I would propose is this—that when the bodies can be kept, the funeral services should take place at the house of the deceased, or some church, the day previous to the interment, or the morning of the day of interment, in case the body must be buried soon; the family, relatives, and a few intimate friends, attend to the burial at another time.

in case the body main ate friends, attend to the burial at another time.

The reasons for the adoption of the above plan, are:
First: That nearly all the burials take place out of the City, and are necessarily attended with considerable expense. How natural it is for persons in affliction to want their acquaintances to attend the burial, and consequently order a large number of carriages in anticipation, sometimes when they hardly know where the money is to come from to pay the bill.

Second: It is useless to employ so many carriages, for two thirds that go to the grave have their thoughts and conversations on everything else but the funeral.

I was at a funeral a few weeks since, on a Sunday—we went to Greenwood. On the way out, another funeral passed us, going in: a number of carriages, respectable looking people: but imagine my surprise when one of the carriages passed; it contained four gentlemen, every our smoking a cigar! How often the remark is made, "Will" you go to Greenwood or Cypress Hill!" it is a pleasan: "day"—"the ride will do you good"—"plenty of carriages," &c.

Third: The selemnity is nearly always destroyed by

"day"—"the ride will do you good"—"pleaty of car"riages," &c.

Third. The selemaity is nearly always destroyed by
the manner purened after the ferries are crossed—away
they go, running often as if they were going to catch the
beat or car before it was too late.

Reasons might be multiplied, but the above are the
preminent ones, why there ought to be a change. If the
burials must continue the same, let the funerals be called
sufficiently carly to give ample time to return before dark,
and time enough for the drivers to drive leisurely, as they
ought to, at a funeral.

THE ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH.

The there of The N. Y. Tribuse.

THE ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH.

To the Edmor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The objections recently urged against the Atmospheric Telegraph by a correspondent of The Tribune, are founded on an entire misapprobension of its mechanical arrangements. It is not proposed that a metallic surface shall run in centact with another. It is true enough that the friction in such a case, even at a velocity of ten miles an hour, would generate too much heat; on the contrary, the plunger on which the atmospheric pressure acts to forward the load, is made of a flexible substance where it comes in centact with the tube, and can adapt itself to a variable d ameter, so as to secure sufficient contact with a pressure which can never exceed i of a pound averdupois to the square inch of contact. As tested by sufficient experiment, the friction of the plunger, as constructed, is inconsiderable, and will not, at any velocity which can be obtained by atmospheric pressure, in tubes of any longth create heat enough to melt a coating of tallow—which, by the way, would probably be the best coating for the inside of the cylinder, though a mere oiling of the surface will suffice. We have demonstrated by abundant experiments, at high velocities, that no inconvenient heat or wear will arise from the passage of our plunger over any tolerably smooth oiled surface. And your correspondent will find it the less difficult to believe this remarkable and valuable fact, when he considers that the plunger does not run momentarily back and forth over the same surface like a pistern to a pump, but is going constantly forward and constantly coming in contact with a cold surface, rendered colder by the traifaction of the air. This rarefaction would in fact serve to carry off many times the heat generated by the friction of the plunger.

Fatter, Sor. 17, 1432.**

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To the Edger of The N. Y. Tribane.

Sta. I have watched with deep interest the dubious course taken by bold, influential and interested speculators to obtain from Compress enormous grants for the Southern Pacific Railroad. I cannot put down \$2,000,000 or \$10,000,000 opposite my name, even in such a reckles entarprise; but I can and would offer to subscribe and pay for \$1,000 worth of stock in the Northern Pacific Railroad, with already connects Boston, Philadelphia and this City with Rock River, in Illinois. By far the larger portion of this route yet remaining to be constructed lise through remarkably level, healthy and fertile upland country. Any number of laborers can readily be procured among the more intelligent and industrious of our emigrant population, if they are guaranteed a comfortable homestead in addition to neederste wayes. By such an arrangement, the whole route would rapidly become populated, and the road would commance yielding profits long before its completion. If Congress will grant to some unterprising and homestable company the right of way, and at most one mile on each side of the road to California, I feel perfectly safe in predicting that a more reliable road will be built, in shorter time, than can possibly be effected by Waiker & Ca's grand speculation, now so fairly developed.

The ALEXVICES.

MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas, Capt. H. Place' from Vera Cruz, we are in possession of papers from that port to the 11th inst, and from the City of Mexico to the

port to the 11th inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 11th.

The Texas left at Vera Crux the American brig Hemisphere, Marscholk, master, ready for sea, and to leave for New York on the 12th.

Our files brought by the Texas are rather heavy and contain a great variety of intelligence, though there is comparatively little of importance.

What may perhaps be considered the chief item, refers to the announcement that great feares are entertained of a great pertion of the country being artificted by famine. The harvest in Durango and other departments of the interior, it would appear, if it has not altogether failed, has afforded such extremely sensity returns, that the papers are lamenting most bitterly the calamities which cannot but follow the unfortunate failure. The Siglo XIX, of the 3d inst., has the following article in reference to the subject.

FAMINE — The Omnibus and The Orden have republished our article on the failure of the harvest, and The Universal to day devotes its editorial to the consideration of this important subject, in which it exhibits the Supreme revial to day devotes its editorial to the consideration of this important subject, in which it exhorts the Supreme Government, as early as possible, to cause the necessary steps to be taken to provide against the calamity of starvation. Our cotemporary consoles himself with the consideration that the loss of the crops cannot be general throughout the country; and, fortunately, this is quite eartain; but not less so is it, that the important state of our means of communication renders it impossible to transport grain to the departments of Zacatecas and Durango any, from Puebla, for example. What occurred, about three years ago was truly frightful. In Zacatecas the only fixed to be obtained was the price that the powers classes could get nothing to eat but carearos, and this produced dysentery, by which numbers were carried off. The number of medicants that the city maintained in one of its is stitutions produced another calamity, in the putril fever, which probably decimated the population. Satisfication in a first in stitutions produced another calamity, in the putril fever, which probably decimated the population. Satisfication in the post to guide us, and trust must be repeated in the post to guide us, and trust must be repeated in the post to guide us, and trust must be repeated in the providence of the Government.

In Mexico the effect of the families is being abserved. As we leave the effect of the families is being abserved. As we leave the effect of the families is being abserved. As we heave from Tolors, the price of Indian cromber visions into that cardial is much less, heateness satisfying very, little animation than on nordinary marks days.

is so much the simpler, that the descring is completed, and that there is a decree excepting the indigenous class from service in the array.

The Government of Renova had called out 500 men to form a regiment for the defense of the department as sleet the depredations of the Indians. These everys appear as redoubtable as ever. In Durange, the Indian Antonio Salcido is so much dreaded, that the sum of \$2.500 lass been subscribed toward an expedition which is to pureue, capture, or kill him. On the 99th ult, the Indians attacked an armed convey of merchants returning from a fair, and wounded nine of the number. In Sonora, their ravages are still more frightful.

The American frigate St. Lawrence left Acapulco on the 22d ult, on her way to Panama.

The difficulty in Acapuico, arising out of the arrest of the exptain and crew of the schooner B. L. Allen, has been settled. It appears that the crew of the B. L. Allen committed some infraction of the regulations of the port, for which they were arrested. At the request of our minister, Mr. Gaisden, the Fresident of the Republic sent an order to liberate the prisoners, which was immediately complied with. At the port of Acapulco the duty on coal has been reduced from 12 cents per tun to 4 reals.

Senor de la Vega has been promoted to the rank of General of Division as a recompense for his brilliant services in the campaign of Yucatan.

A few cause of chalars broke out to the City of Mexico about the end of October, and inspired a profound panic ement the lababilitants. Fortunately they were not followed the conditions of the lababilitants.

lewed by an epidemic visitation, and the terror of the citizens seen subsided.

The representation of the drama entitled "The Yankees "in the Valley of Mexico," has been prohibited by the Gov-

"in the Valley of Mexico," has been prohibited by the Government.

The rest of the intelligence is of the ordinary character. The Indians are committing terrible ravages, and with even something more than impunity. The mail and a large company were lately attacked by them, and some ten or twelve persons were killed, others carried off, the rest scattered in flight, and the mules and all other proporty plundered.

Robberies by others are also as frequent as ever, and even more atrocious. Two boys having set a party on the trail of two robbers whom they had observed, a third in company with them was subsequently slaughtered by the wretches.

The quarterly return of the Medical Inspector of the Republic shows that yellow fever, cholera and small pox have prevailed at Vera Cruz; at Jalapa, and at Oajaca, the cholera, in the army. They have not been so fatal there as ameng the rest of the population, but have still been severe. The mortality among children during the past few months is said to have been very great.

Sants Asa is endeavoring to push the project for a railroad from Vera Cruz, through the City of Mexico, to some port in the Pacific.

A decree had been issued providing that ships entering Mexican ports only to repair damages sustained, or for pro-

Mexican ports only to repair damages sustained, or for pro-visions or water, shall not be considered liable for the pay ment of any tunnage duty, and vessels loaded only with coal for the steamship depot at Acapulco shall pay only four reals per tun.

From The N. O. Picayane, Nov. 15.

By the arrival of the steamship Perseverance, Capt.
Lawless, we have received dates from Galveston to the
11th and Indianola to the 9th inst.

The News says that Mr. P. R. Edwards left Galveston
on the Louisians, with authority from Gov. Bell to take
Sheltz, the murderer of Bateman and Jett, now in custody
in South Carolina, and bring him to Texes for trial.

The citizens of Fayette County residing on the west side
of the Colorado River have held a meeting and agreed to
petition the next Legislature for a division of the county
by the Colorado River, assigning as their reason the great
inconvenience and expense of reaching the present county
seat.

seat.

The Washington Ranger learns from Mr. A. S. Ruthven, of Houston, that there were twenty one deaths in that city lest week from yellow fever, and he advises that people should not visit Houston till the fever has entirely dis-

ple should not visit frouten the never has carried appeared.

The Washington Ranger says there is talk of Gov. Bell raising a few companies of rangers to protect the frontier against Indian hostilities, recently threatened.

The Huntsville Item, of the 5th inst., has the following:
The weather has grown cold in the last two or three days, just the same as old winter himself. In Cincinnati, we hear of no new cases of yellow fever, though several more deaths have occurred. That town has lost some of its best citizens, and some time will be required before it recovers from the shock.

we hear of no new cases of yellow lover, the again several more deaths have occurred. That town has lost some of its best citizens, and some time will be required before it recovers from the shock.

Cotton has begun to arrive on the banks of the Trinity. Cept. Wyser's warehouse is filling up with it. The stream has fallen some, though it is now at a stand and probably bontable.

We hear that Dr. Smith, of Cincignati, is sick. It is feared he has caught the yellow fever, if assuach as he was with the sick during the whole of its ravages in our neighboring town. We trust the Doctor may escape it and be speedily restored to health.

The Indianala Bulletin, of the 9th inst., says that Wm. M. Varnell, of Indianola, has been appointed by Gen. McCilloch Deputy U. S. Marshal for that portion of Western Texas. We take the following items from The Bulletin:

An inquest was held by Coroner Camp, on the 7th inst., on the body of an unknown person, found the day pravious dead in Tiger Bayou, four miles above Indianola. The jury rendered a verdiet that "he came to his death by vio-"lence inflicted by some unknown person or persons. The face was mutilisted by some unknown person or persons. The face was mutilisted by fish and nothing discovered to indicate his name or residence. There is little doubt but that he was murdered and thrown in the bayou.

The schooner Emma Norton, Capt. Webster, a few days since, took from Indianola for Mobile twenty one very fine Texas mules and ten horses. This baginess will are long become established, and will no doubt pay well. Small lote of animals have occasionally been taken to Mobile and Penacola for several years, with success. Vessals engaged in the lumber trade have had no return cargo heretofore; but should the shipment of mules and horses do well, the difficulty will be avoided, by which free give on humber will be reduced and an additional market opened for our surplus animals. For three years past the opened for our surplus animals. For three years past the opened for our surplus a

A part of the Captain's train will return with the Government train.

The eight companies of the Fifth Infantry, for assessing the eight companies of the Fifth Infantry, for assessing the file of mace on last Monday evening. We believe they are to be stationed at Fort Dunesa near Eagle Pass.

The Hestern Termonays an old Mexican lady, named Louise Rodrigues, did by the wid all, in San Autonio, aged 100 years. We presume there is not another place in the United States that can compare with San Autonio for the number of its centeniarians.

The Termonays, the four companies of the 8th Infantry that lad been ordered to El Paso, have now been ordered to New Mexico to join Gon. Garlant's command. Two companies of Artiflery and one of Mounted Riffemen will proceed to El Paso, in place of the 8th Infantry battalion.

The Termonalso has the following intelligence from the Rio Grande, confirmatory of what we have already received via Brownsvilles.

We learn from Mr. Womble, the mail carrier from this place to Laredo, that about the 10th of October a party of Indians, about thirty in number, took from the neighbor-hood of Rio Grande City about one hundred and forty head of horses and mules, the property of Major Durst and others. The Indians were followed by Durst, Walker and others, but escaped, the rain stopping the progress of the pursuers.

In their retreat the Indians passed two mustang pons,

In their retreat the Indiana passed two mustang pons, killed several Mexicans, and at each pen added to the number of their stolen horses. Indian incursions are becoming a serious annoyance in many parts of the State. Blame, perhaps, attaches to the General Government. We will not now enlarge upon the subject, but recur to it in our next number.

our next number.

New Kond.—Two companies of artillery are engaged in opening a road from Rio Grande City to Larodo.

Our fellow frommen, Col. Capron and James Pawson, have concluded a contract with Major Babbit, the chief of the Quertermanter's Dypartment of this State, for the transportation of the commisser stayes new at Indianals and designed for the newly established military post at EI From. To carry out this contract we are vold, one hundred and fifth unguess will be required, which the contractive are taking steps to procure.

The U.S. stronger Fanking, Caps. Bakes, arrived this metring from Branes Santiago, which place she helt on the 11th test.

the fifth inst a the posts that the schooler Talkahason while at prefer off the Bin strands in a postpor, fort by deck bond. She was still opened when the Packins lot, there not being mater except on the has to possible bon the part being mater except on the has to possible be to

drich tond. She was still operate when the Parkice tech, there not heling water smough on the bar to permit her to see it.

The achievest She arely of at Bearson on the night of the 10th and the touchoat Groupes had her in tow going in when the Fashian bet on the title.

The achievest Jane Elleabach was sell the her when the Fashian bet.

By the Fashian, we have received a copy of The Transported I. B. Webster, I. S. A. died at Free Brown on the thints of the epidemic. We copy the Edward of the thints of the epidemic. We copy the Edward of another which is that from the form the Edward of another which is that fixed malads which has so long prevented in this region of the Union. These of our critices in the in a short time gave were presented the favored that within on brief a period the should again has assembled to without the Recument of Artither, have commanding efficer of fort Brown, died yesterday morning of the vellow force, at about \$1 is clock.

Thus have the country and society lost one of their brightest ornaments. A man of the mest sterling accollance of character, exemplary not only as an officer, but in every relation of life.

The Accessed, a native of Vermont, entered the army from the Milliary Academy in the year 1823, and from that time he served his country with fidelity, seal and integrity, and often with distinction, until the day of his death.

During the operations of Gen. Taylor in the northern part of Mexico, at Monterey and Salvillo, hisservices as an officer of artillery were marked with intelligence, ability and effect. He leaves an afflicted family, to whom we would extend our warmer's sympathies.

Dr. Nathaniel T. Sutherland, a member clock of the Years House of Representative, died at the rancho of Las Zeimes, sighty miles from Berownsville, on the 27th uit, also of yellow fever. Dr. 8 was on his way to Austin when the discasse attacked him.

MR. WALKER'S MOONSHINE RAILROAD.

MR. WALKER'S MOONSHINE RAILROAD.

From The N O Commercial Bulletia.
The subscription of \$10,000,900 by Mr. Robert J.
Walker, astonished everybody in Mississippi, to whom his pecusiary character was well known. Astonished is not the word. Astonided won't do. Dumfounded all not answer. There's not a word in any dictionary of the English language that will convey a just idea of the sensations created by the announcement. We have been told by a friend, that if Mr. W. would pay the Planters' Bank what he owes, there would be little liability resting upon Missispip to redeem certain outstanding bonds; and that the Agricultural Bank of Natchez would not, very possibly, have been compelled to suspend specio payments had he, and others of a like lik, come forward and settled up in full at the just and proper time.

No wonder the Mississippians were astonished when they heard of Mr. Walker's subscription of ten millions. They had every reason to be. "All the world, and the rest of many kind," would have been, had they known the circumstances.

heard of Mr. Walker's subscription of ten minions. Iney had every reason to be. "All the world, and the rest of man"kind," would have been, had they known the circumstances.

But, surprising as Mr. Walker's subscription undoubtedity was, to the Mississippians, there is another that will canase
the eyes of Louisianians to open wide. We hardly know
how to commit to writing the wonderful fact that the Hon.
Joel G. Sever, formerly of this city, etc., has become a subscriber to the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of \$500,000!

Such an announcement needs no comment—therefore,
we shall make none. The broad, great, unmistakable fact,
is its own best commentary. And, here we would close,
were it not that there is another circumstance connected
with this extraordinary matter which is equally wonderful.
A gentleman of this city, of character, credit and standing, happened to meet Gen. Sever shortly after he had been
looking over the stock book. The Goneral insisted that
he should subscribe liberally, at least as much as he (the
General) had put his respectable and responsible name
down for. But, said his New Orleans acquaintance, "I
will be unable to pay even the first installments—am too
"poor to enter into such large undertakings." "Pshaw!"
said the General, "there's not a cent of money needed.
"I m not going to pay a cent. Nobody's going to pay a
"cent. When the first one or two installments become dae,
"we'll just give our notes, have them sworn through as
"cash, and then we will be able to get along swimmingly!"
The General, however, couldn't get his New Orleans
friend to subscribe, and, probably, quitted him in profound
disgust.

Well may The Tribune style such a concern as a "Moon"shine Company." Its foundations are hardly as substantial as genuine "moonshine." Yet, this "bogus." Corporation will go before Congress; will attempt to influence
or bribe nembers; will scrupile at nothing to obtain govcrnmental assistance; and may, perhaps, prevent substantial companies,

New York speculators and broken-down politiciaus.

Production of Onyone Gas.—M. Boussingault has lately described a process by which pure oxygen gas may be obtained from the atmosphere at a triting cost, so as to enable it to be collected in unlimited quantities, and preserved in gasometers, like coal-gas, for application to many practical uses in the arts. This process depends upon a peculiar property possessed by the earth barytes, of absorbing the atmospheric oxygen at one temperature and evolving it at another; or rather, the ready conversion of hydrate of burytes into peroxide of barium, by a current of atmospheric air at a dull red heat, and the decomposition of the peroxide, by steam, at a lower temperature, even at 312 deg. F., with re-formation of the hydrate of barytes—the process being in reality a continuous one.

It is found in practice advisable to mix the barytes with hydrate of lime or magnesis, so as to prevent the faving of

persture, even at all deg. F., with resormation of the hydrate of harytes—the process being in reality a continuous one.

It is found in practice advisable to mix the barytes with hydrate of lime or magnesia, so as to prevent the fasting of the first; this mixture, when placed in an earthern tube hented to dull reduces, is to be oxidised by passing a current of dry atmospheric air over it. So soon as the oxidation is completed, the tube is connected with the gas holder, and a jet of steam, allowed to set upon it; this reconvertable per oxide of barium into hydrate of barytes, the excess of drygen being given off and collected in the gas holder. The barytes is then again oxidised by a fresh current of air, and decrified by steam, as frequently as required, thus making the process contained. Huma, Borsangustic considers that about 1,000 cubic feet of pure crygen gas could be obtained every twenty bout nours, by the me of 10 cwts of harries, which will account the purpose for any length of time.

Canadar Stratz Stratuties - Ka T P Cooks, may proceed by length of time.

Canadar Stratz Stratuties - Ka T P Cooks, —Mr. T P Cooks now playing at the Royal Scandard Thouses, London has appeared in the principal impersonations up to his presents engagement as diluver. In Block Eyest Stratz, 150 times. Land Ten Cooks in The Police 501-in The Bounder, 366 Anterior Day, 160, 501-in The Bounder, 366 Anterior Day, 160, 501-in The Bounder, 366 Anterior Day, 160, 501-in The Police 501-in The Bounder, 366 Anterior Day, 160, 501-in The Police 501-in The Bounder, 366 Anterior Day, 160, 501-in The Police 501-in The Bounder, 366 Anterior Day, 160, 501-in The Police 501-in The Bounder, 366 Anterior Day, 160, 501-in The Police 501-in The Bounder, 366 Anterior Day, 160, 501-in The Police 501-in The Bounder, 366 Anterior Day, 160, 501-in The Police 501-in The Bounder, 366 Anterior Day, 160, 501-in The Police 501-in The Bounder, 366 Anterior Day, 160, 501-in The Bounder, 366 Anterior Day, 160, 501-in The Bounder, 366 Anterior Day, 160, 501

STRANKS EXPLUS ASSORE.-We learn through the Systems Expense Assone.—We learn through the O Resily Line that the steamer Empirerae ashore about half a mile from the Light House, on the morning of the 19th, near Monroe. It was very foggy at the time. She passed within a few rode of the light, but did not see it. She head within a few rode of the light, but did not see it. She head within a few rode of the light, but did not see it. She head with her head nearly square on the beach, and "will probable by have to remain there till a north easter shall give her "audiciont water to doat." [Cleveland Democrat, 21st.

The Rome Sentined announces the death of BELA B. Hyde, one of the oldest residents of that town. On the completion of the Eric Canal, he was appointed Collector of Tells in Rome, and held the office until the political revolution of 1838. His age was 71.

Snow.—A gentleman who was in Portland Friday said that on his way hither he traveled from Harrison to Oxford by sleigh. At the same time, we learn, snow was eight inches deep in the town of Ossipec. Mud is the chief commodity hereabout. [Portland Advertiser.

Eighteen States, and the District of Columbia, observe next Thursday as a day of Thanksgiving.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

THE BOOK OF JOB.

THE BOOK OF JOB.

The Nev. Dr. Kaphall delivered his second became on Mendax night, at the Broakway Tabermach, on the Book, of Job, being one of the course on the Sacred Poetry of the Rebrews. Cwing to the authorocable stoacher the anthrope on many considered. The became remained his hear on that at the close of his former became be had told them that over consumers commenced with the Book of Job was subject to no much encurration, and had given rise to a much deflectance of aginton strong the beatmed, that any previous from the Uniony and obscures by heat and his book growers, began with "I to no know, and animal with I wanted could only do as his producement in the end of expending the book had done, and only the latence of the most of expending the book had done, and control which the cond of expending the book had done, and control which there is a because it is not considered. With the cond of expending the book had done, and control to considered to extraordises. With congress to the one which dones in the besterion to extraordises. With congress to the one which dones in the besterion desirement of yet and entire the first than of the Springeron, which dones in the order which there is him with Joshica the Calma in the first than of the Springeron, which dones in the first than of the Springeron, which dones in the first than of the Springeron, which dones in the first than of the springeron, which there is no provided with them to first the first provided to the first than of the springeron which there is no springeron, the between the springeron which there is no springeron to be supplied to the part and the first than the springeron which had not a not to be part and the springeron of the springeron and the springeron of the springeron of the springeron which the first provided to the first provided by the book might perhaps, have been written provided by the book might perhaps, have been written perform the has rained to his most in the book in the many because of the book in the many because of the

enter of being perfect, "appright feating that all each willy of hopeful tons and blooming daughters," in present in the process of the location and the process of great wealth and boundless influences and process of great wealth and boundless influences and the could have averted, he becomes deprived not each file wealth, but of what was denere for to lim, his did not not an adden, by a series of events which any produces or and of his wealth, but of what was denere for to lim, his did drem, and eventually selfected with a disease so prints, in the could have a very self-time and the self-time has a self-time and in the resignation with which he which is a self-time and the author proposed to the self-time has in danger of losing, in consequence of his perinadion assertion of his integrity, which is questioned in the self-time has in danger of losing, in consequence of his perinadion assertion of his integrity, which is questioned in the self-time has a self-time to the control of the self-time has a self-time has a self-time to the control of the section of his integrity, which is questioned in the self-time has a self-time to the self-time has a self-time

positive in their hamis, and therefore those nothing. In the Lowth considered the subject in this point of five had he rediscred on the nature and power of the difference of the antique and power of the difference while all that Job can do is to viniting his that action very properly reats with the suprime the recedent of human will, which he does triumphantly his introductory protoga which he does triumphantly his introductory protoga which he does triumphantly his introductory grotoga when the number of units and the recedent of human will, which he does triumphantly his introductory protoga when the number of the mind of which his speaking personages, Job and his neither reverse of fortune. And, by giving as this media, are reversely in govern, and you giving as this protoga when the places in our hands a skield to protog a suprime principle of good by whose permission the verse of arguments. For knowing that his the gratient principle of good by whose permission the verse ones which give rise to their arguments, whost a whose which give rise to their arguments, whost a motivate of the principle in at wise argument whost a motive sit it is almightly, it acts not without a sufficient motive, and having impressed this knowledge on our minds, be my safely lead us into the mace to which his speaking personages are valuely endeavoring to find a cine. Having his pointed out and established the existence of a plotog feature of the drama. The first thing which strikes us is the explaintly of arrangement and the sustained intense of the drama. The first thing which strikes us he replaintly of arrangement and the sustained intense of the drama. The first thing which strikes us he replaintly of arrangement and the sustained intense of the dramatic composition, the lecturer said be would may preced to effect a married to composition, the lecturer said be would may preced to effect of the resource of the dramatic composition which will be subject to the permission of the permission of the motivation of the permission of